

THE WARBLER

AN EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY

ISSUE

07

MAY 26, 2020



Dear Student, Artist, Thinker,

This week, rather than a letter from me, I want to give some space to the Greeks and their love of the night sky. Enjoy! Text is from Theoi.com:

The Greek word for constellations was *katasterismoí*. Of these, the twelve signs whose paths intersect with the dawn rising of the sun were known as *zodiakos* (the zodiac) or *zodiakos kyrklos* (circle of small animals). The constellations, as described in Greek mythology, were mostly god-favored heroes and beasts who received a place amongst the stars as a memorial of their deeds. They were regarded as semi-divine spirits—living, conscious entities which strode across the heavens.

The Greeks imagined the heavens as a great, solid dome, which, some say, was forged of bronze, and upon which the heavenly constellations were fixed. The Titan Atlas, who stood either beneath the axis of heaven in the far north (in the land of the Hyperboreans), or at heaven's western rim in by the Atlas mountains in North Africa, was said to spin the dome around upon his shoulders, causing the stars to rise and set.

Part of the heavenly dome always lay beneath the horizon. Here the constellations were apparently believed to dwell deep beneath the earth in the misty pit of Tartaros, or else within the lands of the dead. When they rose up into the heavens, the constellations were first bathed in the purifying waters of the great earth-encircling river Okeano. Various myths describe the birth and death of the semi-immortal constellations: such as the Gemini twins, or Dioskouroi, who were said to divide their time equally between Heaven and Haides. Orion was also described by Homer both striding across the heavens and hunting wild beasts in the underworld.



PROJECTED ON THE PLANE OF THE ECLIPTIC.
NORTHERN.

Kyes Stevens and the APAEP Team

“Myths and science fulfill a similar function: they both provide human beings with a representation of the world and of the forces that are supposed to govern it. They both fix the limits of what is considered as possible.” FRANÇOIS JACOB // French Biologist

WORDS INSIDE

FROM “THE HERO’S JOURNEY”
archetype | a very typical example of a certain person or thing; an original that has been imitated; a recurrent symbol or motif in literature, art, or mythology

atonement | reparation for a wrong or injury; reparation or expiation for sin

apotheosis | the highest point in the development of something; culmination or climax; the elevation of someone to divine status; deification.

FROM “TALES FROM GREEK”
vengeance | punishment inflicted or retribution exacted for an injury or wrong

demigod | a being with partial or lesser divine status, such as a minor deity, the offspring of a god and a mortal, or a mortal raised to divine rank; a man who is greatly admired or respected

narcissus | a bulbous Eurasian plant of a genus that includes the daffodil

• • •



HEALTH & WELL BEING

Ancient Sneezing | A Gift from the Gods

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO | Heard on Weekend Edition Saturday | May 27, 2006

LINDA WERTHEIMER: It's allergy season. That means runny noses, watery eyes, and sneezing. Some people love a good sneeze. In ancient times, it was even considered to be a good omen. We are joined by Elaine Fantham, a Professor Emerita of Classics at Princeton University.

ELAINE FANTHAM: Hello, Linda.

WERTHEIMER: Why was sneezing a good omen?

FANTHAM: Because it was seen as something humans couldn't engineer. It was spontaneous. It came over them. It was out of their control.

WERTHEIMER: So a gift from the gods, a sneeze, perhaps?

FANTHAM: Yes. And in fact, most of the sneeze stories mention the gods pretty quickly, because of course omens were sent by the gods.

WERTHEIMER: What about allergies sent by the gods? Do you think that the ancients knew about goldenrod, for example?

FANTHAM: Anything I've read is remarkably free of any references to being made to sneeze by pollen. In Xenophon, when the Greek mercenaries who are trying to escape, they'd been stranded in Turkey when their commanding officer was killed, they're trying to escape and they're surrounded by barbarians. They don't know whether these are good barbarians or bad barbarians. And Xenophon makes a brave speech, saying that we have many glorious hopes of coming safely through and returning to Greece. And that moment somebody unidentified sneezes. And all the soldiers are so pleased that they bow down before God at the sound of this good omen.

WERTHEIMER: Maybe it was dusty in Turkey.

FANTHAM: Well, this is it. I'm thinking that's the only one of my sneeze stories which gives you the kind of setting where you might have a dust or pollen allergy coming in.

WERTHEIMER: I gather that people are not the only beings who sneeze. Gods sneezed, too.

FANTHAM: Yes. In fact, it's much better, I think, if the gods sneeze. In the earliest story about sneezing, it is again a human who sneezes. And it's actually rather a nice story. You know how patiently Penelope waited for Odysseus to return. And he comes back disguised as a beggar. And Penelope doesn't know this. And she is telling the trusty swineherd how Odysseus will really take revenge on the suitors, if and when he returns.

And at that moment, her son, Telemachus, who isn't in the conversation, has a big sneeze. And this makes Penelope laugh. She's so happy because a sneeze means that Odysseus will return. So that's a human sneeze.

WERTHEIMER: Uh-huh.

FANTHAM: But for instance, in Theocratus, Theocratus is talking about one of his friends. And he says, Oh, yes, the love god sneezed for Simikidas(ph) because he loved Moto(ph) so much that he had to have the help of the love gods.

WERTHEIMER: Here in the West we say, Bless you, when someone sneezes. Germans say Gesundheit. It sounds to me like this is still connected to the ancients. I mean, we're invoking the gods when someone sneezes.

FANTHAM: As I think we really are. The thing that makes it different, of course, is that in our ancient stories, the gods did the blessing beforehand. I mean, if the gods wanted to bless you, he would make the sneeze happen.

FANTHAM: So the blessing was the cause and the sneeze was the result.

WERTHEIMER: And now we've switched it around.

FANTHAM: Yeah. One of my favorite little stories is a poem of Catullus about two lovers. And they're really soppy. And he says, Oh, my darling, Acme. If I don't love you to distraction, and love you forever through all the years, may I meet a hungry lion in scorching Libya. And love sneezes on his right to show that love approves of this sort of oath of loyalty.

And Acme kisses him back and says, So may we serve only the god of love forever, as my passion is much bigger and burns much more fiercely in my heart. And the love god sneezes at that.

But, you know, one of the things that Catullus also tells us is that lovers' oaths don't have to be true. The gods will punish people for false oaths, unless they're lovers. They're not - they don't have the lasting power of other kinds of oath.

WERTHEIMER: Like sneezes?

FANTHAM: Yes. But it's the god that does the sneezing.

WERTHEIMER: I see. Well, thank you very much for that. ●

**CLEOBULUS' RIDDLE**

THERE IS ONE FATHER AND TWELVE CHILDREN; OF THESE EACH HAS TWICE THIRTY DAUGHTERS OF DIFFERENT APPEARANCE: SOME ARE WHITE TO LOOK AT AND THE OTHERS BLACK IN TURN; THEY ARE IMMORTAL AND YET THEY ALL FADE AWAY

wikipedia.org/wiki/Riddles_(Greek)
Icons by the Noun Project

● Edited for space.

LITERATURE

The Hero's Journey

ADAPTED FROM MASTERCLASS.COM

The hero's journey is a common narrative archetype, or story template, that involves a hero who goes on an adventure, learns a lesson, wins a victory with that newfound knowledge, and then returns home transformed. The classical version of the hero's journey was known as an "epic," often written in poetic form, like Homer's *Odyssey*.

Today, the hero's journey is applied in different types of works, from fantasy to historical fiction. In *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*, Joseph Campbell, a professor of literature, unpacks his theory that all mythological narratives share the same basic structure: "A hero ventures forth from the world of common day into a region of supernatural wonder: fabulous forces are there encountered and a decisive victory is won: the hero comes back from this mysterious adventure with the power to bestow boons on his fellow man."

Here are the steps of The Hero's Journey, according to Campbell:

DEPARTURE

1. **The call to adventure:** Something, or someone, interrupts the hero's familiar life to present a problem, threat, or opportunity.
2. **Refusal of the call:** Unwilling to step out of their comfort zone or face their fear, the hero initially hesitates to embark on this journey.
3. **Supernatural aid:** A mentor figure gives the hero the tools and inspiration they need to accept the call to adventure.
4. **Crossing the threshold:** The hero embarks on their quest.
5. **Belly of the whale:** The hero crosses the point of no return, and encounters their first major obstacle.

INITIATION

6. **The road of trials:** The hero must go through a series of tests or ordeals to begin his transformation. Often, the hero fails at least one of these tests.
7. **The meeting with the goddess:** The hero meets one or more allies, who pick him up and help him continue his journey.
8. **Woman as temptress:** The hero is tempted to abandon or stray from his quest. Traditionally, this temptation is a love interest, but it can manifest itself in other forms as well, including fame or wealth.
9. **Atonement with the father:** The hero confronts the reason for his journey, facing his doubts and fears and the powers that rule his life. This is a major turning point in the story: every prior step has brought the hero here, and every step forward stems from this moment.
10. **Apotheosis:** As a result of this confrontation, the hero gains a profound understanding of their purpose or

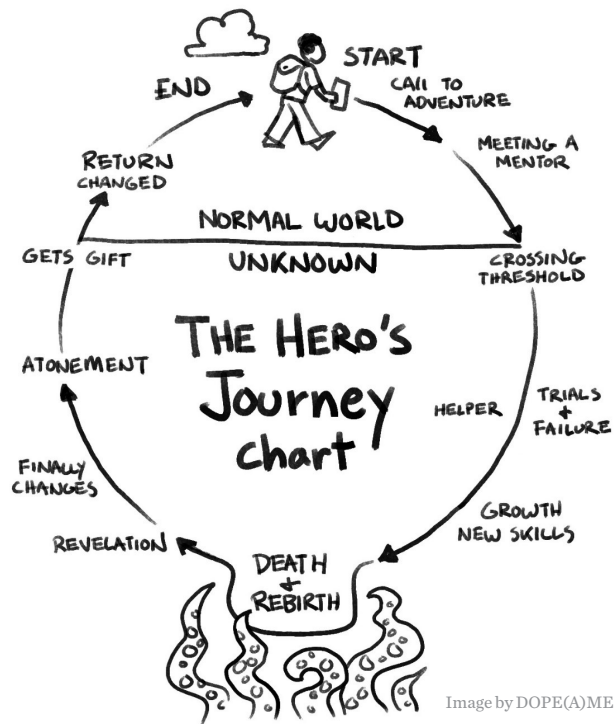


Image by DOPE(A)ME

skill. Armed with this new ability, the hero prepares for the most difficult part of the adventure.

11. **The ultimate boon:** The hero achieves the goal he set out to accomplish, fulfilling the call that inspired his journey in the first place.

RETURN

12. **Refusal of the return:** If the hero's journey has been victorious, he may be reluctant to return to the ordinary world of his prior life.
13. **The magic flight:** The hero must escape with the object of his quest, evading those who would reclaim it.
14. **Rescue from without:** Mirroring the meeting with the goddess, the hero receives help from a guide or rescuer in order to make it home.
15. **The crossing of the return threshold:** The hero makes a successful return to the ordinary world.
16. **Master of two worlds:** We see the hero achieve a balance between who he was before his journey and who he is now. Often, this means balancing the material world with the spiritual enlightenment he's gained.
17. **Freedom to live:** We leave the hero at peace with his life.

In Popular Culture

Many Greek Myths embody Campbell's theory, but we can also see The Hero's Journey at work in *Moby Dick*, *Lord of the Rings*, *Harry Potter*, *Star Wars*, Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*, and even some Stephen King novels, as well as many movies like *The Matrix*, *Spiderman*, *The Lion King* (which is actually a retelling of *Hamlet*), *The Wizard of Oz*, and *Men in Black*. Of course, not every one of these stories contains every step, but they all follow the basic formula, which is a tale as old as time (or at least as old as Greek Mythology!). ●

MATHEMATICS

Sudoku

#13 PUZZLE NO. 8270677

	2				1	3	9	
6	3	8		9		4		
						8		7
3				4				6
						5	4	
		6			8			
	1	9		3				
			9		6			1
			5			7		

©Sudoku.cool

#14 PUZZLE NO. 4056211

7					4			
	4	1			7	3		8
	2				3		9	
	8			1				
6	5		2				1	
		2					7	5
5			3		2			9
2			9			1		
		9				2		

©Sudoku.cool

SUDOKU HOW-TO GUIDE

1. Each block, row, and column must contain the numbers 1–9.
2. Sudoku is a game of logic and reasoning, so you should not need to guess.
3. Don't repeat numbers within each block, row, or column.
4. Use the process of elimination to figure out the correct placement of numbers in each box.
5. The answers appear on the last page of this newsletter.

BOX	BLOCK								
			3	9			1		
5		1						4	
9			7				5		
6	2	5	3				7		
			7					8	COLUMN
7			8			9		3	
8	3		1				9		
	9		2		6			7	
4					3		6	1	
									ROW

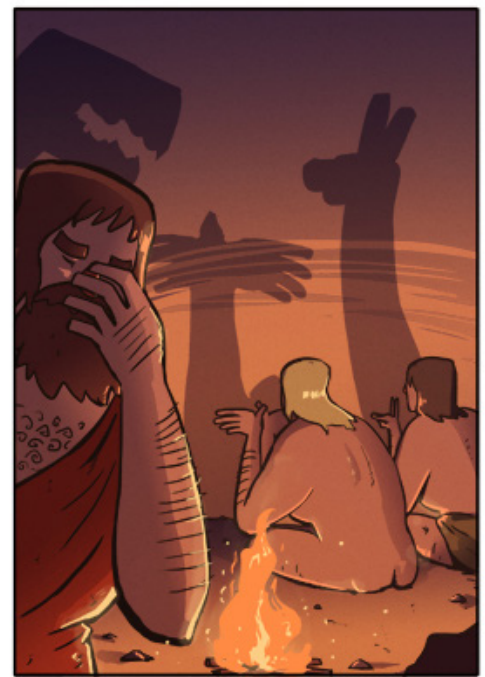
What the example will look like solved ⬇

2	4	8	3	9	5	7	1	6
5	7	1	6	2	8	3	4	9
9	3	6	7	4	1	5	8	2
6	8	2	5	3	9	1	7	4
3	5	9	1	7	4	6	2	8
7	1	4	8	6	2	9	5	3
8	6	3	4	1	7	2	9	5
1	9	5	2	8	6	4	3	7
4	2	7	9	5	3	8	6	1



Superheroes fill a gap in the pop culture psyche, similar to the role of Greek mythology. There isn't really anything else that does the job in modern terms. For me, Batman is the one that can most clearly be taken seriously.

CHRISTOPHER NOLAN // American Filmmaker



© 2011 Scott Maynard | www.happletea.com

DID YOU KNOW?

At the center of **Greek mythology** is the pantheon of deities who were said to live on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece. From their perch, they ruled every aspect of human life. **Olympian gods and goddesses** looked like men and women (though they could change themselves into animals and other things) and were—as many myths recounted—vulnerable to human foibles and passions.

History.com

Zeus: the king of all the gods (and father to many) and god of weather, law and fate
Hera: the queen of the gods and goddess of women and marriage
Aphrodite: goddess of beauty and love
Apollo: god of prophecy, music, poetry, and knowledge
Ares: god of war
Artemis: goddess of hunting, animals and childbirth
Athena: goddess of wisdom and defense
Demeter: goddess of agriculture and grain
Dionysus: god of wine, pleasure and festivity
Hephaestus: god of fire, metalworking and sculpture
Hermes: god of travel, hospitality and trade and Zeus's personal messenger
Poseidon: god of the sea

Other gods and goddesses sometimes included in the roster of Olympians are:

Hades: god of the underworld
Hestia: goddess of home and family
Eros: god of sex and minion to Aphrodite



Idiom

“Dish fit for the gods”

Meaning a very scrumptious or delectable meal

Origin We can thank Shakespeare for this expression (found in Julius Caesar), but we can also thank him for “foaming at the mouth” (Julius Caesar), “hot blooded” (The Merry Wives of Windsor), “in stitches” (Twelfth Night), “green-eyed monster” (Othello), “wearing your heart on your sleeve” (Othello), and “one fell swoop” (Macbeth).

Source: *Inklyo*

“The point of mythology or myth is to point to the horizon and to point back to ourselves: This is who we are; this is where we came from; and this is where we’re going. And a lot of Western society over the last hundred years—the last 50 years really—has lost that. We have become rather aimless and wandering.”

J. MICHAEL STRACZYNSKI //
American Television Screenwriter

ART + CULTURE

Failing and Flying

BY JACK GILBERT

Everyone forgets that Icarus also flew.
 It's the same when love comes to an end,
 or the marriage fails and people say
 they knew it was a mistake, that everybody
 said it would never work. That she was
 old enough to know better. But anything
 worth doing is worth doing badly.
 Like being there by that summer ocean
 on the other side of the island while
 love was fading out of her, the stars
 burning so extravagantly those nights that
 anyone could tell you they would never last.
 Every morning she was asleep in my bed
 like a visitation, the gentleness in her
 like antelope standing in the dawn mist.
 Each afternoon I watched her coming back
 through the hot stony field after swimming,
 the sea light behind her and the huge sky
 on the other side of that. Listened to her
 while we ate lunch. How can they say
 the marriage failed? Like the people who
 came back from Provence (when it was Provence)
 and said it was pretty but the food was greasy.
 I believe Icarus was not failing as he fell,
 but just coming to the end of his triumph.



“Mythology is not a lie, mythology is poetry,
 it is metaphorical. It has been well said
 that mythology is the penultimate truth—
 penultimate because the ultimate cannot
 be put into words. It is beyond words.
 Beyond images, beyond that bounding
 rim of the Buddhist Wheel of Becoming.
 Mythology pitches the mind beyond that
 rim, to what can be known but not told.”

JOSEPH CAMPBELL // American Professor of Literature

WRITING PROMPT

This poem re-imagines the Greek myth of Icarus, a man who could fly using man-made wings (feathers glued to wooden frames with wax). But when Icarus flew too close to the sun, the wax melted, the feathers came off, and he fell into the sea. Many look at this as a story of failure, but this poem does not. Think of a familiar story, one you've heard many times before, that has a character who fails. Then write a poem describing what was great about the *attempt*, and why trying is still worthwhile.

Refusing Heaven (Alfred A. Knopf, 2005). *The Poetry Foundation*.

Jack Gilbert (February 18, 1925 – November 13, 2012) was an American poet born and raised in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Of the poet, a friend once said, “All Jack ever wanted to know was that he was awake—that the trees in bloom were almond trees—and to walk down the road to get breakfast. He never cared if he was poor or had to sleep on a park bench.”

Word Search

N	S	I	N	M	L	U	S	H	T	R	O	W	E
I	S	F	A	I	L	I	N	G	O	L	A	A	G
E	H	R	S	F	E	E	M	R	S	R	E	E	E
P	P	A	A	P	R	I	C	A	R	U	S	S	N
E	M	S	U	T	E	G	A	I	R	R	A	M	T
R	U	K	W	Y	S	A	E	R	G	T	T	A	L
P	I	Y	R	E	M	S	O	S	M	E	A	U	E
E	R	U	O	E	W	T	F	M	I	S	T	L	N
E	T	A	L	I	S	T	E	N	E	D	S	C	E
L	N	E	S	E	R	N	O	E	W	N	N	S	S
S	R	I	T	M	N	A	E	C	O	T	A	N	S
A	T	A	A	A	N	T	E	L	O	P	E	G	L
W	E	L	F	S	S	D	R	S	S	I	I	R	M
M	C	S	U	M	M	E	R	F	E	I	I	C	F

FAILING

ICARUS

SKY

GENTLENESS

TRIUMPH

MIST

LISTENED

OCEAN

ASLEEP

GREASY

ANTELOPE

WORTH

FLEW

STARS

SUMMER

MARRIAGE

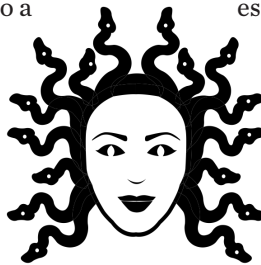
HISTORY

Famous Tales from Greek Mythology

GREEK TRAVEL TELLERS | December 19, 2019

Prometheus and the Theft of Fire

After Zeus distributed gifts to all the gods, Prometheus felt sorry for humans, who received nothing, so he climbed up Olympus and stole fire from Hephaestus' workshop, put it in a hollow reed, and gave it to the humans. Zeus became very angry when he heard about this, and took Prometheus to a high mountain, where he chained him to a rock. Every day, Zeus would send an eagle to eat Prometheus' liver, which would grow back overnight. For thirty years Prometheus remained bound in eternal torment, until the great hero Hercules finally released him.

**Pandora's Box**

After Prometheus gave the fire to humans, Zeus decided to take vengeance. He ordered Hephaestus to create the first human woman out of soil and water. Each god gave the woman a gift: Athena gave her wisdom; Aphrodite, beauty; Hermes, cunning. The name of the woman was Pandora (meaning "all gifts" in Greek). Zeus gave Pandora a jar, warning her not to open it under any circumstances and sent her to Prometheus' brother, Epimetheus. Prometheus had warned his brother not to accept any gifts from Zeus. However, Epimetheus accepted Pandora. She tried hard to resist the temptation, but eventually opened the jar, releasing all evils upon the world, including hatred, war, death, hunger, sickness, and disaster.

The Abduction of Persephone

Persephone, the daughter of Demeter and Zeus, was very beautiful. When Hades, the god of the Underworld, saw her, he immediately fell in love and decided to abduct her one sunny day when she was gathering flowers in a field, accompanied by her close friends, the Ocean Nymphs. When she moved away from her friends and reached out to pluck a wondrous narcissus, Earth yawned open and Hades appeared in his golden chariot and snatched her away to the Underworld. Demeter was looking for her daughter day and night. The land and crops of the earth began to wither. After a while, the watching Sun felt sorry for the goddess and told her what happened. Demeter went

to Zeus and demanded that Persephone be returned, or else she would not let the earth blossom again. Zeus sent the Messenger God, Hermes, to Hades with the command to release Persephone. Before returning her to Hermes, Hades forced Persephone to eat six pomegranate seeds. Hades knew that if someone ate food in the Underworld, they could never really escape the world of the dead. Persephone was then reunited with her mother, but Demeter was furious about the pomegranate seeds. Zeus proposed a compromise: for every seed Persephone had eaten, she would spend a month with Hades. Demeter accepted Zeus' proposal. Thus, Persephone would travel to the Underworld every six months during which time Demeter would mourn, and the earth with her. But after six months, Persephone would return to her and Demeter would be happy and the earth would blossom once again. This myth offers an explanation for the seasons.

Perseus and the Gorgon Medusa

Perseus was a demigod, son of the Olympian god Zeus and the mortal woman Danae. Perseus sought to kill Medusa, the only mortal of the three monstrous sisters. Instead of hair, Medusa had living venomous snakes on her head and anyone who looked in her eyes would immediately turn to stone. With the help and the wisdom of goddess Athena, Perseus approached the monster by looking through the reflection of a shield and cut off her head.

The Fateful Love of Orpheus and Eurydice

Orpheus was the greatest lyre player in the world. He could charm rocks and rivers with his music. When Orpheus fell in love with Eurydice, he wooed her with his song. Their marriage was brief, however, as Eurydice was bitten by a viper and died shortly after. Devastated, Orpheus journeyed to the Underworld to convince Hades and Persephone to return his bride to him. Orpheus managed to pass through Cerberus, the three-headed dog who was the guardian of the gates, by making him fall asleep with his music. When he played his lyre, the king and queen of the Underworld were moved by his song, and they agreed to let Eurydice live

**THE SIRENS' RIDDLE (FROM HOMER'S THE ODYSSEY)**

ONCE HE HEARS
TO HIS HEART'S
CONTENT, SAILS
ON, A WISER MAN.

WE KNOW ALL
THE PAINS THAT
THE GREEKS AND
TROJANS ONCE
ENDURED

ON THE SPREAD-
ING PLAIN OF TROY
WHEN THE GODS
WILLED IT SO—

ALL THAT COMES
TO PASS ON THE
FERTILE EARTH,
WE KNOW IT ALL!

<https://goodriddles-now.com/posts/view/riddles-of-the-greeks>

again on one condition: she would follow him while walking out to the light from the darkness of the Underworld, but he should not turn to look at her before she was out. As they started ascending towards the living world, Orpheus began to think it might all be a trick, that the gods were just making fun of him and Eurydice was not really behind him. Unable to hear Eurydice's footsteps, Orpheus finally lost his faith and turned to look back, only a few meters away from the exit. Eurydice was in fact behind him. After Orpheus looked at her, Eurydice fell back into the darkness of the Underworld, now trapped in Hades forever.

The Labors of Hercules

Hercules was a demigod, son of Zeus and Alcmene. Hera, the wife of Zeus, hated Hercules and wanted to kill him. Driven mad by the goddess, Hercules killed his own sons. After realizing what he did, he traveled to Delphi and asked Apollo how he could atone for his actions. Pythia, the Oracle of Apollo, told him to go to Tiryns and serve his cousin, King Eurystheus, for twelve years. Eurystheus, loathing his cousin, set him to complete twelve impossible labors. He ordered him to: slay the Nemean Lion and the nine-headed Lernaean Hydra, capture the Golden Hind of Artemis and Erymanthian Boar, clean the Augean stables in a single day, slay the Stymphalian Birds, capture the Cretan Bull, steal the Mares of Diomedes, obtain the girdle of Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons and the cattle of the monster Geryon, steal the golden apples of the Hesperides, and finally, capture and bring back Cerberus, the three-headed dog of Hades. Hercules managed to complete all twelve labors and free himself from the service of Eurystheus, having atoned for the killing of his sons.

The Myth of Sisyphus

Once upon a time, Corinth was a very strong Greek city-state, founded by Sisyphus, who became its king. One day, Asopos' daughter, Aegina, had been abducted by Zeus and when Asopos asked if Sisyphus had seen anything, Sisyphus mentioned that he saw Zeus fly over with Aegina. When Zeus heard this, he got very angry that he had been betrayed by a mortal. So, he sent Death to take Sisyphus' life. However, when Death came to chain Sisyphus, he first asked Death for a demonstration of how the chains work, and then deceived Death and chained him instead. The imprisonment of Death meant that he could not come for any human and people stopped dying. In response, the gods sent Ares, god of war, to free Death. This time Death took Sisyphus in his chains and led him to the world of the dead. However, before he died, Sisyphus asked his wife, Merope, to give him an improper burial by neglecting to first put a coin in his mouth. This way he could not pay Charon, the ferryman, to cross the river Styx. This disturbed Hades so

much that he sent Sisyphus back to the living. Thus, Sisyphus managed to escape Death once more. When the gods finally managed to catch Sisyphus again, they decided that his punishment should last forever. They made him push a rock up a mountain; every time the rock would reach the top, it would roll back down and Sisyphus would have to start all over again.

King Midas and his Golden Touch

Midas was the king of Phrygia and ruled from his castle and its beautiful garden of roses. One day, some of Midas' people found a drunken old man near the gate and brought him before the king. Midas recognized the old man, who was god Dionysus' closest reveler, the satyr Silenus. Instead of punishing him, Midas hosted the satyr for ten days, offering him food, drinks, and entertainment. When he returned him safely to Dionysus, the god felt gratitude and offered to grant Midas any wish he had. Midas, motivated by his greed, asked if he could turn everything he touched into gold. At first, Midas gained great wealth and power from his unique ability. But he later realized that it was more of a curse than a gift. Even the water and food he touched was turning into gold. He could not enjoy the simplest joys in life anymore. Midas went back to Dionysus and begged him to take back his power. The god felt sorry for Midas and told him to wash his hands in the river Pactolus. Midas ran to the river and was astonished to see gold flowing from his hands underwater. When he returned home, everything he had touched became normal again.

Theseus and the Minotaur

Minos' son was treacherously killed in Athens. As retribution, Minos sent for several youths from Crete every seven years to be devoured by Minotaur, a terri-



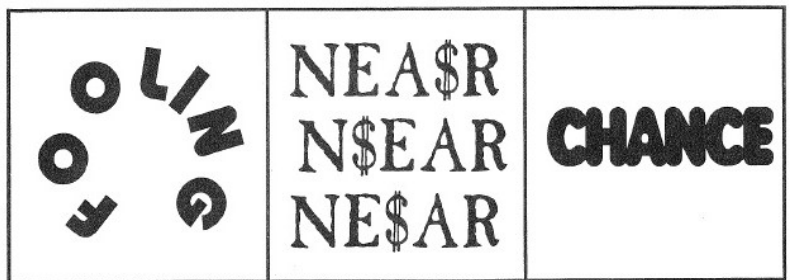
THE RIDDLE OF THE SPHINX

WHAT GOES ON
FOUR LEGS IN THE
MORNING, TWO
LEGS AT NOON,
AND THREE LEGS
IN THE EVENING?

rd.com/culture/history-famous-riddles/

WORD PLAY

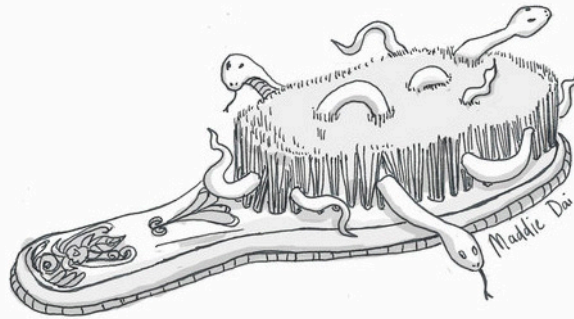
A Rebus puzzle is a picture representation of a common word or phrase. How the letters/images appear within each box will give you clues to the answer! For example, if you saw the letters "LOOK ULEAP," you could guess that the phrase is "Look before you leap." *Answers are on the last page!*



fiyng monster, half-man-half-bull. The young Athenians were thrown into a dark maze, full of arcades and dead ends, wandering aimlessly until Minotaur found them. Theseus, the son of the king of Athens, would not endure this humiliation and demanded to be among the young men that were sent into the labyrinth for the third time. So, he arrived in Crete and met Minos' daughter, Ariadne, with whom he fell in love. Ariadne then gave Theseus a lame spinner and advised him to tie his end to the entrance of the labyrinth and unwrap it so that he could find the exit after killing Minotaur. Theseus entered the dark arcades holding the string and managed to kill Minotaur by cutting off his head, thus ending Minos' blood rage. He was able to return to the exit by following Ariadne's thread. Theseus took Ariadne with him and began the journey to Athens by boat. However, they made a stop on the island of Naxos to celebrate their love. While on the island, the god Dionysus appeared in Theseus' dream and told him that he had to leave the island without Ariadne, since she was meant to stay there and become Dionysus' wife. Ariadne stayed in Naxos and married Dionysus, while Theseus returned to Athens. The two lovers never met again.

The Legend of Odysseus

Odysseus was a great hero of Homer's epic poems Iliad and Odyssey. The Odyssey recounts Odysseus' adventures after leaving Troy, in his effort to return home to Ithaca. The hazards along his way were many: he was caught by Lotus-Eaters, outsmarted a cunning Cyclops by blinding him, which made the sea god Poseidon his enemy. He survived man-eating giants, a six-headed monster, and a violent whirlpool, journeyed to the



MEDUSA'S HAIRBRUSH

underworld to get help from a dead prophet, and filled his mens' ears with wax so they couldn't be tempted by the seductive song of the Sirens. Then he fell in a 7-year affair with the goddess Calypso, but was finally able to escape her island on a raft he made with the help of Hermes, but then the wind blew him ashore another island. From there, he was eventually able to return to Ithaca after twenty years at sea, but found that his palace was inhabited by young men who wanted to marry his wife Penelope, thinking Odysseus dead, though she had waited all these years for his return. Odysseus killed the suitors, and was protected from their angry fathers by the goddess Athena, who finally brought peace to the island. Odysseus and Penelope were happy at last. ●

Adapted for space.

RANDOM-NEST

Greek Mythology in Our Everyday Lives

BY TONI HETHERINGTON | Adapted from "How Greek Mythology Continues to Have a Large Influence on Our Modern Lives" | *Kid News* | May 14, 2019

It is more than 2000 years since the time of the Ancient Greeks, but Greek Mythology continues to have an influence on how we live today in western society. The Olympic Games are just one of many features that have lived on from Ancient Greece into modern life.

Amazon | The online retail store is named after the group of strong women warriors who were trained in combat and archery and known as the Amazons.

Pandora | The jewellery brand took its name from the first mortal woman in Greek mythology, her name meant all-gifted.

Hermès | He was the messenger of the Greek Gods, but today you will see this name for

the company that specialises in luxury goods, lifestyle accessories and perfumes.

Dove | The dove was a symbol of Aphrodite, the Goddess of Beauty. Unilever owns a personal care brand by the same name.

Apollo | The US Apollo Space Program to take astronauts to the moon was named after Apollo, based the God's ability as an archer to hit his target.

Nike | The US sports apparel company is named after the Greek Goddess of Victory.

Cerberus | The Australian Royal Navy has a training facility in Victoria named HMAS Cerberus, after the multi-headed dog that guarded the gates of the Underworld.

Cereal | the generic name for our breakfast meal is named after Ceres, the God of Grain.

Medicine | the medical profession is symbolised by the snake-entwined staff of the God of Medicine, Asclepius.

Versace | the fashion house has Medusa as its logo after founder Gianna Versace likened his clothing to the mythical creature in that it had "fatal attraction".

Several major car companies have borrowed names from Greek Mythology for their vehicles: Buick Apollo, Volkswagen Eos, Honda Odyssey, and Nissan Titan.



Words of Encouragement

When I was incarcerated in Indiana for 20 years, I sometimes felt like the outside world had minimal direct consequence to my daily life, except when governors were elected because they appointed the commissioners and commissioners promoted or demoted superintendents who promoted or demoted majors. Constant change and uncertainty were a part of how life was lived, especially with the changing bunkmates, dorm officers and rules. But there is nothing like the feeling of an encroaching pandemic in a captive space. I was incarcerated during SARS, Swine Flu, Bird Flu, and Ebola worrying when someone would bring it into the prison inevitably filling my space with anxiety, stress and possibly death.

Yet, in those situations, I would retreat within, pulling back from the craziness of the external world by reading and watching movies, writing poetry and drawing, creating and drafting choreography, even extending my mind to the future of my release until the period of heightened threat and anxiety passed. I found and developed within myself a resilient spark that would and continues to sustain me in difficult times. I know that this is true for many of you. Many of you know how to sustain yourself in difficult times using what you have inside yourself and although you nor I have seen anything like this before, within you are the tools of resilience that will get you through. Tap into that source of power and hold on despite the pain and loss you see around you or happening to you. Why? Those of us who are resilient will be needed to help others less resilient. We are the ones who can think clearly and offer solutions that will save others. Shore up your inner strength and resiliency and stay encouraged!

Michelle



1061 Beard-Eaves Memorial Coliseum // Auburn University, AL 36849

Answers

SUDOKU #13

4	2	7	6	8	1	3	9	5
6	3	8	7	9	5	4	1	2
5	9	1	4	2	3	8	6	7
3	8	5	1	4	7	9	2	6
1	7	2	3	6	9	5	4	8
9	4	6	2	5	8	1	7	3
7	1	9	8	3	2	6	5	4
8	5	4	9	7	6	2	3	1
2	6	3	5	1	4	7	8	9

SUDOKU #14

7	6	3	8	9	4	5	2	1
9	4	1	5	2	7	3	6	8
8	2	5	1	6	3	4	9	7
3	8	7	6	1	5	9	4	2
6	5	4	2	7	9	8	1	3
1	9	2	4	3	8	6	7	5
5	1	6	3	4	2	7	8	9
2	7	8	9	5	6	1	3	4
4	3	9	7	8	1	2	5	6



Brainteasers

Page 2 the year (and its days and nights)

Page 7 Death

Page 8 A human. Humans crawl on hands and knees ("four legs") as a baby, walk on two legs in mid-life (representing "noon"), and use a walking stick or cane ("three legs") in old age.

Rebus Puzzle: 1. Fooling around
2. Buccaneers 3. Fat chance

Send ideas and comments to:

APAEP
1061 Beard-Eaves
Memorial Coliseum
Auburn University, AL 36849

UNTIL NEXT TIME !